

## BOER WAR ENDING

Surrender of Pretoria Momentarily Expected.

## THE CITY AT ROBERTS' MERCY

Kruger Takes Refuge in a Mountain Stronghold.

## JOHANNESBURG HEMMED IN

British Commander, After the Presentation of a Flag of Truce, Agrees to Postpone the Occupation of the Town Twenty-four Hours—Trainloads of Refugees Arriving at Lourenço Marques From the Transvaal Capital—Fighting Near the Rand During the Past Two Days—Some Losses Sustained by the English.

LONDON, May 31.—The War Office is prepared to hear at any moment that the flight of President Kruger and his Executive Council from Pretoria has been followed by the unconditional surrender of the Boers remaining in the Transvaal capital, the negotiations with the British being conducted by the leaders of the peace party. If the capital of the Transvaal has not already been entered by General Roberts' forces it is at the mercy of the British.

There is practically no doubt that the South African war is now ended and that while detached bodies of burghers may conduct guerrilla operations in isolated localities, there will be little resistance in force by the Boer troops.

General Roberts' despatches show that he has surrounded Johannesburg, and by this time the Gold City must be in his possession.

Kruger is probably well on his way to Lydenburg, if he has not already reached that Boer stronghold.

The unofficial despatch received this morning stated that Pretoria was in the hands of the British, and that President Kruger, accompanied by his chief advisers, had fled to Watervalhoen, on the Delagoa Bay Railroad, about 150 miles northeast of Pretoria. Watervalhoen is 110 miles from the border of the Transvaal and only forty miles from Lydenburg, the great Boer stronghold in the mountains. It was at first believed that Kruger had gone to Lourenço Marques, in order to sail for Holland. It is now thought that his destination is Lydenburg.

The report is that Kruger left his capital when General Roberts' advance guard was within a few hours' march of the city; that the garrison in the Pretoria forts was first dismissed and the burghers of the peace party afterward formed a committee of safety to guard life and property and to receive the British Army.

Five trainloads of refugees from Pretoria are said to have reached Lourenço Marques and others are expected. Great quantities of gold have also arrived at that point, having been sent out of the Transvaal.

It is reported in Lourenço Marques that large numbers of Boers have made arrangements to start at once for the United States. There is also a report that many of the burghers will retire into Rhodesia.

The morning's report concerning the evacuation of Pretoria by armed Boers and its occupation by General Roberts' advance forces brought a large crowd to the vicinity of the Mansion House.

There was, however, a noticeable absence of the wild demonstrations that have characterized the crowds on recent occasions. Not a cheer was heard, and the people are awaiting the official confirmation of the newspaper reports. There is a general opinion, however, that formidable hostilities are at an end.

The War Office has received two despatches from General Roberts under yesterday's date. Johannesburg had not been occupied by the Commander-in-Chief up to the time he sent the latest advice, Roberts having entered into an agreement with the Boer commandant at that place not to take possession of the town for twenty-four hours, the purpose being to avoid disorder and destruction if possible.

According to Roberts' despatches, the British have had considerable fighting during the past few days, sustaining some casualties. Rundle fought the Boers near Senekal on May 28, with some losses. Brabant had two patrols cut off by the burghers and taken prisoners.

## General Roberts' Despatches.

General Roberts' despatches follow:

"Germiston, May 29—(9:50 p. m.)—The front of the fighting yesterday fell on Hamilton's column. I had sent him as already mentioned to work round the west of Johannesburg in support of French's cavalry which was directed to go north near the road leading to Pretoria. I have not heard from French as yet.

"Hamilton's report which has just reached me states that about 1 o'clock in the afternoon he found his way blocked by the enemy, who were strongly posted on kopjes and ridges three miles south of the Rand. They had two heavy guns, several field guns, and pom-poms. Hamilton immediately attacked them. The Gordons led on the right, and captured an extremity of the ridge. They then wheeled round and worked along until after dark, clearing it of the enemy, who fought most obstinately. The city of London Infantry, who were the other flank, and would not be denied. But the chief share of the action, as in casualties, fell to the Gordons, whose gallant advance excited the admiration of all.

"Hamilton is now at Florida, due west of Johannesburg. French is a few miles to the northeast. Gordon's Cavalry, the Mounted Infantry, and the Seventh Division hold the heights north of the city.

"Quick Service to Kansas City via B. & O. and O. trains, leaving Washington 10:30 a. m., reaching St. Louis at 12:40 and Kansas City 9:20 p. m., next day.

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GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.

of the town. The Eleventh Division, with heavy artillery, are south of Johannesburg. Hamilton speaks in high praise of the manner in which Bruce Hamilton and Speers of the Shropshire Light Infantry handled the men under Smith-Dorrien's direction.

Germiston, May 30—(4:50 p. m.)—In answer to a flag of truce I sent to Johannesburg this morning for the commandant to come and see me. He begged me to defer entering the town for twenty-four hours, as many armed burghers were still inside. I agreed to this as I was most anxious to avoid the possibility of anything like disturbance within and as bodies of the enemy still held the hills in the immediate neighborhood, from which

expeditions, 1898, and killed at Modder River, Major George L. S. Roy, First Northumberland Fusiliers, Magersfontein; Major Gen. W. P. Symons, killed at Glencoe in a daring charge; Lieut. Col. Horace R. Stafford, Second Cold Stream Guards, first time out on active service, at Modder River; Staff Capt. Naughton H. Veruue, aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Woodgate, killed at Spion Kop. Boers—Gen. J. Piet Joubert, Commander-in-Chief Boer forces; Col. De Villabois (Mareuil foreign legion), killed in a battle with Lord Methuen; Gen. Hans Botha, and Gen. J. M. Kock, wounded.

The War party papers, to offset the cost of life and property, published cold-blooded statements to the effect that the Transvaal Government property is worth all that has



OOM PAUL.

they will have to be cleared off before-hand.

"Rundle reports that he attacked a large party of Boers near Senekal on May 28. His casualties were not heavy. Brabant reports that two of his patrols, consisting of two officers and forty men, were cut off by the enemy on May 28, and made prisoners.

"The War Office announces that the casualties among the officers in Ian Hamilton's forces in the fighting yesterday around Johannesburg were two killed, three wounded, and two taken prisoners.

## General Rundle and his men in the fighting at Senekal.

General Rundle and his men in the fighting at Senekal.

## COST OF THE BOER WAR.

Great Britain's Enormous Expenditure in Lives and Money.

LONDON, May 31.—The newspapers today publish facts and figures to show that the price paid for the Transvaal in men and money was more than the most extravagant opponents of the strife had ever realized. The following statistics show the tremendous cost of the war:

Men killed in action, 2,500; died from wounds, 600; died from disease, 2,850; captured and missing, 4,500; sick and wounded, 10,800; total, 21,250.

Cost in money, in eight months, \$350,000,000.

Officers lost on both sides were:

British—Lieut. Col. John H. C. Coode, commanding Second Royal Highlanders, killed at Magersfontein; Lieut. Col. G. L. J. Goff, commanding Second Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, killed at Magersfontein; Major Gen. A. G. Wauchope, B. C. M. G., commanding Highland Brigade, Second Cold Stream Guard, Magersfontein; Major Percy W. A. A. Milton, First Yorkshire Light Infantry, Magersfontein; Major Gen. A. G. Wauchope, B. C. M. G., commanding Highland Brigade, Magersfontein; Col. Henry P. Northcott, on General Methuen's staff, wounded in Zulu war and Ashanti and Kaffir wars.

been expended, and point to the fact that Johannesburg with its gold mines alone is worth the price paid.

Smallpox Epidemic at Hampton. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 31.—It has been learned that a number of cases of smallpox have been discovered in Hampton.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING, PRETORIA.

Fifteen cases have been reported, and it is stated on good authority that three victims have died. The authorities of the town have the epidemic well in hand, and there is no fear that it will spread.

Rumor of Kruger's Capture. LONDON, May 31.—It is rumored that President Kruger has been captured six miles from Pretoria.

All Indiana Points. Chesapeake and Ohio trains leaving Washington 2:15 p. m., arrive Indianapolis and Indiana points next morning. Best route, best service, best scenery.

Do you want Millwork? We sell window frames, etc. F. Libbey & Co.

## TALK ABOUT ARMOR PLATE.

Objection to the Conference Report on the Naval Bill.

The conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was presented in the Senate today for the third time. Mr. Hale moved to disagree with the House conference on the armor plate, ocean survey, and length of course at Annapolis items.

The matter gave rise to a long discussion. Mr. Pettigrew arguing that the Government should build its own plant anyway. Mr. Penrose wanted better terms given to the armor plate manufacturers. Mr. Tillman objected to this. Mr. Chandler objected to giving the Secretary of the Navy power to make the price and said that the best thing to do would be to limit the cost to \$545 per ton. Mr. Stewart said that the end of the matter never would be found until the Government built its own armor plant.

Mr. Tillman said that he would rather have the bill fail than be robbed by the armor trust.

Mr. Penrose offered a suggestion that the armor plant if built, be erected in the District of Columbia.

RUSSIAN TROOPS BARRED. Chinese Authorities Will Not Let Them Pass Taku Forts.

TIENSIN, May 31.—The Chinese authorities have refused to allow the Russian troops to pass the Taku forts.

Many of the native soldiers and officers are undoubtedly in sympathy with the rebellious Boxers.

VIEW OF A MISSIONARY. The Civilized Powers Should Divide the Chinese Empire.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Rev. F. M. Royall, a Baptist missionary, who arrived from China today on the steamer Gaelic, has for the past seven years been stationed in the north of China, where the revolutionists known as the Boxers are at present creating so much trouble.

Rev. Mr. Royall expressed surprise upon landing to learn that the Boxers had made such progress, and that the foreign nations were taking steps to protect their citizens in China.

"It is the hope of all missionaries and foreign residents generally," said Rev. Mr. Royall, "that the civilized powers will divide the Chinese Empire among themselves. It would not only be a solution of the problems confronting the Mongolian race, from a missionary standpoint, ensuring their speedier conversion, but would mean a cessation of the turmoil that has kept the benighted country in a ferment from time immemorial. The Chinese themselves do not seem to be fitted for government in their country. The people in power are notoriously corrupt, and think nothing of appropriating public funds to their own uses. The masses are helpless, as all officials are appointed by the Emperor. No progress will ever be made in China until the civilized nations take a hand in its affairs."

"I am glad that there is a prospect that the Powers will soon put a stop to the ravages committed by the Boxers. These revolutionists are altogether in the north of China, and are a superior class physically, the Boxers being so-called from the fact that they are athletic and proud of their physical prowess."

"They have no very bad habits, smoking other tobacco than opium, but their attitude toward foreigners and the Government at Peking makes the Boxers a very undesirable class, nevertheless."

"Personally I never had any trouble in China, but other missionaries have been in desperate straits now and then. I will hail the day when civilized nations take a hand in China."

Rev. Mr. Royall is accompanied by his wife and little daughter. He is from North Carolina, and his wife, who went to China six years ago as a missionary, is from South Carolina. She was a Miss Mary Sullivan. They became acquainted in China, and she gave up her work as a missionary to become the wife of Mr. Royall, and to assist him in his field. They are on their way home on a visit, and expect to return to China after a few months.

CRUSHED BY A GRAVEL BANK. A Workman Killed and Two Injured Near Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 31.—Shortly before noon today a gravel bank at Shuter's Hill, about a mile west of here, caved in upon a party of workmen, killing Ed Duncan and seriously injuring two colored laborers.

Two horses were so badly injured that they had to be shot, and several wagons were demolished.

Ed Duncan, who was killed, lived in the neighborhood of St. Asaph. Physicians from here went to attend the wounded.

POWER TO PROTECT GERMANS. Full Authority Conferred Upon the Teutonic Squadron Commander.

BERLIN, May 31.—The "Colonia Gazette" has received semi-official advice from Peking that the situation in China is far worse than it was in 1898, when the Emperor was deposed.

The Governor of Fao-Chou and the

## SPANISH WAR EXPENSES

Senator Jones of Arkansas Demands an Accounting.

He Offers a Resolution Calling Upon the President to Furnish a Detailed Report Showing How the Money Appropriated at the Beginning of the Conflict Was Expended—He Intimates That Large Sums Were Improperly Used—Serious Charges Made Against Commissioner Peck. Mr. Hale Admits Mismanagement.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas today in the Senate demanded an investigation into the disposal by the President of the \$50,000,000 voted him by Congress at the outbreak of the war with Spain. He stated that he had heard of extended booting and misuse of funds and asked that the President at once forward a detailed report to the Senate. He cited the Hazel case as an incident and spoke of other cases of Republican pillage having gotten some of the money.

He charged Commissioner General Peck with misuse of funds for the Paris Exposition, and stated that over \$800,000 were missing. He asked for an investigation in this matter.

"I want to find out what the President did with the \$50,000,000 placed in his hands by Congress at the outbreak of the war," said Mr. Jones, during the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill. "I want to know how he spent this and to whom he gave it."

"I have heard all kinds of stories of the President's extravagance in this matter, and I want a full and complete accounting. I have heard that the War Department says 'go to the State Department,' and figures are asked for in this matter, and the State Department says 'go to the Navy Department.' Now, the President ought not to be afraid to tell us what he did with the \$50,000,000. If there has been booting, his report will show. Let him send us a detailed account of expenditures showing to what the money was put."

"As an instance, the Hazel case will show that there is need of an investigation, especially when a Republican with all his influence in the Senate, and figures are asked for in this matter, and the State Department says 'go to the Navy Department.' Now, the President ought not to be afraid to tell us what he did with the \$50,000,000. If there has been booting, his report will show. Let him send us a detailed account of expenditures showing to what the money was put."

"Who was responsible for the purchase of this yacht?" asked Mr. Tillman.

"The Navy Department, I suppose," said Mr. Jones, "but the funds came out of the Treasury. Why, I have been told by a man in this city that he has engineered a deal with the Navy Department whereby he used his pull with the Administration to sell three old barges to the Government at the price of ocean liners. This deal came out of the \$50,000,000, too."

Mr. Jones then stated that he would draw up a resolution directing the President to make a detailed statement.

He then brought up the report of Commissioner General Peck, of his expenses in

## THE ANTI-TRUST MOVE

Proposed Constitutional Amendment Before the House.

When the House convened at noon and the morning routine business had been disposed of, Mr. Dalzell, from the Committee on Rules, presented the report making the joint resolution proposing an anti-trust amendment to the Constitution the special order of the day; that debate shall continue today, at a session tonight, and tomorrow, the vote on the final passage to be taken at 5 p. m. tomorrow; after the disposition of the resolution, the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, to be taken up and voted on at 1 p. m. Saturday.

Mr. Dalzell took the floor to explain and support the rule, and was followed by Mr. Richardson in opposition.

Mr. Richardson called attention to the length of time which the Republican party had been in possession of the executive and legislative branches of the Government. He reviewed in brief the legislative history of the present Administration, and said that now, in the dying hours of the session, they sought to recover some of the political advantages relinquished by them in their unwise and selfish Administration.

He said the proposed constitutional amendment would break down the power of the States to deal with trusts within their limits.

For that reason Mr. Richardson said he had solemnly determined to oppose the pending resolution, and he hoped that every Democrat who loved the Constitution would help to vote down the resolution presented by the majority of the Judiciary Committee. Strong Democratic applause rewarded this appeal of Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Grosvenor followed Mr. Richardson. He said that he felt that the necessity for the constitutional amendment proposed was pressing. The majority of the House was responsible for all that was contained in the resolution, and the minority could take its choice of voting for it or against it.

Mr. Bailey of Texas next addressed the House. He said that by common consent Mr. Grosvenor was considered one of the most skillful partisan debaters on the floor, and when he failed to set forth any valid reason why the resolution should be adopted, he (Mr. Bailey) took it for granted that a valid reason did not exist.

The people would understand that the resolution was a mere play for partisan advantage. He charged that the Republicans had no real intention of making the attempt to dissolve the trusts. Congress has been in session for six months and not until six days before adjournment did they propose anything against trusts. They knew that the resolution could not be passed by the Senate at this session. It was framed so that two-thirds of the States would not accept it. No State believed in the principles of self-government would turn over its right to control trusts within its borders to the General Government. The resolution contained no menace to any trust.

When the question on the adoption of the rule was put, the Speaker declared that the ayes had it, but Mr. Richardson demanded a division, and several Repub-

## CHRONOLOGY OF THE BOER WAR.

- Oct. 11—War began.
- Oct. 12—Natal invaded.
- Oct. 14—Newcastle occupied by Boers.
- Oct. 15—Kimberley isolated; 133 days' siege began.
- Oct. 16—Mafeking attacked; 213 days' siege began.
- Oct. 20—Battle of Glencoe; British claimed victory, but retired.
- Oct. 21—Battle of Elandsburg; Boers defeated.
- Oct. 22—British evacuated Dundee, retreating to Ladysmith.
- Oct. 23—General Symonds died of wound.
- Nov. 2—Battle of Nicholson's Nek; 1,000 British captured.
- Nov. 3—Ladysmith invested; 117 days' siege began.
- Nov. 15—British armored train wrecked at Chieveley.
- Nov. 25—Battle of Belmont; Boers retired.
- Nov. 25—Battle of Gras Pan; Boers retired.
- Nov. 28—Battle of Modder River; Boers retired.
- Dec. 10—Battle of Stormberg; Gaacac defeated.
- Dec. 11—Battle of Magersfontein; Methuen defeated; General Wauchope killed.
- Dec. 15—Battle of Colenso; Buller defeated.
- Jan. 6—Boer attack on Ladysmith repulsed.
- Jan. 10—Boers arrived in Cape Town.
- Jan. 23—Spion Kop captured by Warren.
- Jan. 24—Spion Kop abandoned by British with heavy loss.
- Feb. 5—Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith began.
- Feb. 7—Vaal Kraans evacuated by British.
- Feb. 9—Boers reached the Modder.
- Feb. 15—Kimberley relieved.
- Feb. 20—Cronje bombarded at Paardeburg.
- Feb. 27—Cronje surrendered.
- Feb. 28—Ladysmith relieved by Buller.
- March 11—Salisbury rejected Boer peace proposals.
- March 13—Pretoria occupied by Boers.
- March 27—Joubert died.
- March 31—British trapped at Spruit Post, losing seven guns.
- April 3—Cronje and 1,000 Boers surrendered to St. Helena.
- April 4—Five hundred British troops captured at Reddersburg.
- April 5—General Villabois-Mareuil killed.
- April 14—Cronje landed at St. Helena.
- May 1—Boers began march on Pretoria.
- May 12—Kronstad captured.
- May 17—Mafeking relieved.
- May 24—British crossed Vaal River.

## COMMISSION FOR SPOILS

An Administration Scheme De-nounced in the Senate.

Republicans Join the Democrats in Declaring That the Project of Sending Men to China and Japan to Study Industrial Conditions Is to Provide Positions for Politicians.

During the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill in the Senate today, Mr. Gallinger endeavored to tack an amendment to the bill, creating a commission to study industrial conditions in China and Japan and appropriating \$75,000 for salaries. The item was objected to and Mr. Gallinger, in retaliation, opposed the Louisiana Purchase Exposition appropriation, stating that the bill was full of general legislation and against the rule. A general attack was made on the China-Japan Commission, by Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Platt of Connecticut, the latter a close Administration man.

"I want to say a word on this matter," said Mr. Platt, referring to the St. Louis Exposition appropriation. "These expositions are worked up by promoters and grow like weeds. I will say the same thing about this China-Japan Commission. It is a get positions worked up by politicians to get positions and an easy time. I find other Senators have been chased by the place hunters and I am sick of it. The President will also be importuned for these places and I am done with these anxious promoters. I will vote against both amendments."

"The original promoter of this Commission was the President of the United States," said Mr. Gallinger, "and if the Senator from Connecticut wants to make charges he knows what he is doing. I want the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee to make a point of order against all general legislation."

"I will try to be impartial in my rulings on these questions," said Mr. Kyle.

"We want no more commissions," said Mr. Pettigrew, "and this latest one is a fake. There is no need of it, and I want to object to it. The commissions appointed by the President are of no value whatever, except as political machines to advance his purposes. He has created too many of them, and we ought to call a halt. We have the places to too many politicians, and the places to too many politicians. This is more patronage for the Administration and a fine trip for five place hunters."

After some further discussion the item was laid aside.

Mr. Frye, the President pro tempore, stated that he had decided that as the amendment created a new commission it was general legislation and out of order.

The ruling finally disposed of the amendment creating the Commission and it was withdrawn from the bill by Mr. Gallinger.

## KOREAN SITUATION SERIOUS.

Japanese Newspapers Demand That the Government Assert Itself.

YOKOHAMA, May 31.—The newspapers here regard the situation in Korea as most serious and demand that Japan shall assert her influence in the country.

The resignation of the entire ministry is probable, owing to the fact that the Liberals are demanding seats in the Cabinet.

A Japanese cruiser has been ordered to Tientsin.

## AGUINALDO'S FRIEND CAUGHT.

The Filipino, However, Killed Three American Soldiers.

The following despatch from Manila was received this morning at the War Department:

"Manila, May 31.

"Adjutant General, Washington: 'Small surrenders continue in the Department of Northern Luzon. Corino, the fugitive Governor of Benguet, a rich, active friend of Aguinaldo, was captured yesterday near Cabayan. This is an important item. While scouting near San Miguel de Mayuno (Luzon), May 23, Capt. Charles D. Roberts, Privates John A. McIntyre and Lyle W. Akins were captured; Sergeant John Galle, Privates Joseph McCourt and John A. Green, were killed; George Kruger, wounded in the thigh. All are of Company I, Thirty-fifth Regiment, U. S. Volunteers. MacARTHUR."

## OTIS IN QUARANTINE.

Smallpox on the Ship That Brought Him From Manila.

The following dispatch from San Francisco was received at the War Department this morning:

"Fort Mason, San Francisco, May 30, 1900.

"Adjutant General, Washington: 'General Otis arrived this evening in good health. On account of a small case of smallpox on board, he will not be able to land for several days. He will take the first train East after landing. SHAFER, Major General."

## OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

Three Maryland Pupils Injured in a Runaway.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., May 31.—The breaking of a strap caused a runaway yesterday while the party of teachers and students of the Jacob Tome Institute was returning from a visit to Hopewell Cemetery, whither they had driven to decorate the grave of the late Jacob Tome.

Miss Inez Osborne, of Aberdeen; Miss Emma Cather and Chester Campbell, all students, were in the carriage, which was overturned, and the occupants thrown down an embankment. Miss Osborne sustained a broken arm, and the others were considerably bruised. The runaway team then collided with another carriage, in which Miss Barnard and Mrs. W. C. Aldrich were riding. They were thrown to the ground, but did not receive any serious injuries. A large number of teams were on the road at the time and it was fortunate that the accident did not result more seriously.

## HARTFORD'S VOYAGE ENDED.

Farragut's Old Flagship Arrives at Hampton Roads.

NORFOLK, Va., May 31.—Admiral Farragut's old flagship, the frigate Hartford, ended her long voyage from San Francisco last night and came to anchor at Hampton Roads. The battleship Kearsarge sailed today for Brooklyn and passed up the coast this afternoon.

## CHESAPEAKE BEACH—ON THE BAY.

Always cool. Excursion trains leave daily, 6:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Last train leaves Beach 9:30 p. m. Take Columbia car to depot.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Ocean View. For schedule, page 1.

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